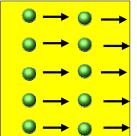
### PROMPT/DELAYED GAMMA-RAY NEUTRON ACTIVATION ANALYSIS (PGAA/NAA) SYSTEM FOR TOTAL, NONDESTRUCTIVE, IN SITU, ELEMENTAL ANALYSIS USING A NEUTRON GENERATOR

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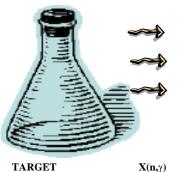
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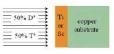
MODERATED THERMAL

**NEUTRONS** 



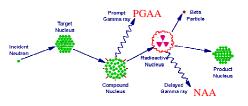


LBNL Neutron Generatror





 $X(n,\gamma)$  DETECTORS



| C2-728 Mn -0.154 N -0.0228 | All -7.108 S -0.0158 | C3-0.0058 | All -7.108 S -0.0158 | C3-0.0058 | All -7.108 S -0.0059 | All -7.108 S

PGAA uses thermal neutrons to induce prompt  $\gamma$  rays, unique for every element, for quantitative analysis. This technique is simultaneously sensitive to the entire periodic table. Detection limits typically range from ppb to 0.1% depending on cross section. The  $\gamma$  rays from decay of radioactive products produced by NAA can also be used for analysis. PGAA can be used to interrogate sealed containers because neutrons penetrate most materials.

**PGAA Elemental Sensitivity** 

PGAA analysis of a deep-sea vent sample collected with the ALVIN submersible. Analysis was performed at the Budapest Reactor facility with a  $10^6\,\text{n/s}$  beam. Additional  $\gamma$  rays up to 9 MeV were observed. D.L.Perry, R.B. Firestone, *et al*, J. Anal. At. Spectrom. **16**, 1 (2001).

# First LBNL PGAA Spectrum with Neutron Generator (10<sup>7</sup> n/s): Borated Polyethylene

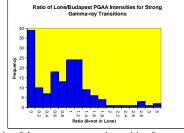
PGAA spectrum produced with prototype LBNL neutron generator.

SEARCHING FOR

545 b	137327 0.846	138,9055 9.0 h 10.1 h	178.49 28.7 b 10.3 b	180,9479 0,079 h 6,1 h	17.8 b 4.96 b	186.207 43.6 b 11.4 b	190.23 10.9 h 8.2 h	192,217 3,70 h 5,6 h	195,078 9,6 b 11,8 b	196,96655 99 h 7,8 h	200,59 384 b 11.1 b	204,3833 3,44 b 10,0 b	207.2 0.168 b	200,98038 0,00963- 9,33-	[209]	[216]
Fr	88 Ra  226	89 Ac	104 Rf (261)	105 Db  262	106 Sg  264	107 Bh (264)	108 Hs	109 Mt  268	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117
		58 Ce 100,116 1,78 h 2,50 h	59 Pr 140,90768 11.5 b 2.54 b	60 Nd 144.24 49.5 b 14.1 b	61 Pm (148)	62 Sm 1806 5613 b 30.5 b	63 Eu 151,961 280,5 8,15	64 Gd 197.25 4877016 165 b	65 Tb 158,92534 23,44 694	66 Dy 162.50 488 b 94 b	67 Ho 164,93032 3,50 h 8,6 h	68 Er 167.26 158.6 9.0 h	69 Tm 168,95431 82.6 63.6	70 Yb 173.04 35.76 18.66	71 Lu 174.967 24.06 7.06	
		90 Th 232,081 2.4 b	91 Pa 231,03588	92 U 238,0289 3,37 b 9,4 b	93 Np (237)	94 Pu (244)	95 Am (249)	96 Cm	97 Bk	98 Cf	99 Es	100Fm  257	101Md  258	102 No (259)	103 Lr  262	

\* Per cm<sup>3</sup> based on 0.01 captures per second assuming 10<sup>6</sup> neutrons/cm<sup>2</sup> and neglecting gamma-ray detection efficiency

**DATABASE:** A new database of 33,000  $\gamma$  rays for PGAA analysis is being prepared by LBNL in collaboration with the IAEA and the Institute for Isotope and Surface Chemistry, Budapest. This database replaces the outdated Lone *et al* data (At. Data Nucl. Data Tables **26**, 511(1981).)

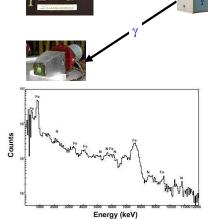


Ratio of the strongest  $\gamma$ -ray intensities from our new compilation to those of Lone *et al.* About 25% of these  $\gamma$  rays were not observed by Lone.

#### Comparison of certified (NIST) and PGAA measured concentrations in river sediment

	CERTIFIED	PGAA			
Element	Concentration%	Concentration%			
Cr	2.96±0.28	≡2.96			
Fe	11.3±1.2	11.5±0.3			
K	1.2	1.4±0.1			
Ca	2.9	3.0±0.1			
Cd	0.00102±0.00009	0.00104±0.00003			
Mn	0.078±0.010	0.077±0.011			

## CONCEALED EXPLOSIVES



#### PGAA ANALYSIS OF A CARGO CONTAINER

In this example, the LBNL neutron generator is operated in D+D mode to detect 500 lbs of NH<sub>4</sub>NO<sub>3</sub>hidden in a cargo container. The  $\gamma$ -ray spectrum is calculated with the computer code MCNP assuming 2×10° incident neutrons are emitted next to a 40 ft cargo container. A single 6"x9" BGO detector is placed on the opposite side of the container. The 2.5 MeV neutrons from the source thermalize in theNH<sub>4</sub>NO<sub>3</sub>. This spectrum would be obtained in <0.1 s with a  $10^{12}$  n/s LBNL neutron generator. The spectrum is dominated by the steel container walls, but gammas from nitrogen and hydrogen clearly visible.

#### OTHER PGAA ANTITERRORISM APPLICATIONS:

- •Forensic analysis of crime scenes
- •Interrogation of nuclear materials
- •Luggage screening
- ·Stand-off detection of explosives
- Landmine detection